NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1892.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

EARLY DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH PAR LIAMENT LOOKED FOR.

THE VOTE ON THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL DISPLEADING TO THE GLADSTONIANS-THE DUKE OF ARGYLE'S BOLD SPEECH ON

ULSTER-GERMAN ANXIETY OVER PRESI-DENT CARNOT'S COMING VISIT TO NANCY -THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

Copyright: 1892: By The Tribune Association.

London, May 2s -On both eides it is believed The date was probably fixed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, and will probably be announced next The conversation between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone in the House on Thursday sounded Mr. Gladstone did not ask to know when the statement about it might be expected. Mr. Balwould be desirable, but made none. His tone, wants to know the date. Mr. Balfour wants to finish up the necessary business of the House, and | matters where they were. to that end must have Mr. Gladstone's co-operation. It is for the interest of both that Supply should be finished, and the estimates voted, rather Gladstone, for his part, will do all that is needed. He is far too great a leader to care for small points, or to think victory is to be won by nag-

The majority of ninety-two for the second reading to the Gladstonians for more reasons than one. It has a very direct bearing on the coming elec-It is larger than anybody expected on either side. It is about twenty more than the majority for a bill which the Opposition met on its first introduction with ridicule and obloquy. They thought that they could laugh it out of on the country; so deep as to alarm to some extent the shrewdest Gladstonian managers, Their impatience for a dissolution has been for some time less than it was. This vote diminishes it House of Commons on a great Irish question, a Governor Flower would welcome. vital, or at least an integral, part of their whole

More than that, far more, this majority of ninety-two is the verdict of the House of Commons not on local government merely, but on Ulster and on Lord Salisbury's Ulster speech. Mr. Gladstone chose to put that question in the forefront His attack is the result of a fortnight's deliberation. It was made with tremendous energy. It is far less heedless and far rash than the random accusations of irresponsible lieutenants, and of a press more irresponsible still. He did not call the Prime Minister an artist in sedition, as Sir William Harcourt did: nor allege in Lord Rosebery's unguarded phrase that Lord Salisbury was "trying" to coax Ulster into rebellion. He did not dub Lord Salisbury an Anarchist-that was left to one of his supporters in the press-nor suggest that he ought to be hanged, as did another. He chose his words. The most that Mr. Gladstone would say was that e of the Prime Minister was "a di tinet encouragement" to the use of unlawful arms against the constituted authority. It is a safe phrase. It is not an assertion: it is an appreciation. It is a statement of the impression Lord Salisbury's language made on Mr. Gladstone's mind. It cannot be contradicted cute or cally Nobody can deny that it may have been encouraged Lord Salisbury's speech. A subtlety this sort is dear to Mr. Gladstone. When he resolved to attack Lord Salisbury from his place in the House of Commons, he no doubt thought that be might embarraes the Ministry and the major-Little did he foresee that both would identify themselves with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Balfour's answer was to say ditto to Lord Salisbury. He said it not apologetically, as the Gladstonians expected, but joyfully and defiantly He was cheered to the echo. The House likes to be led with firmness. Still more does a party, and the Tory party most of all. Ulster is a sub ject on which they feel deeply, and their minds are made up. Mr. Gladstone sat with a black face as the Tory cheers swelled through the Chamber. It was a surprise and a blow. It brought home to him the indiscretion of which he had been guilty, and the rashness of his challenge. He saw that he had played his adversary's game He it was who had flung down the gauntlet on the floor of the House. He it was who had made the crushing majority for a Government bill a majority for Ulster also. He it was and is who is responsible for a scene the like of which this generation has not witnessed-the discussion in Par liament of the chances of civil war in Ireland and perhaps in England also. That is what his message of peace has come to: that is the issue he has now to face. It is no longer a question whether Lord Salisbury is right or wrong. Admit, if you like, that he was wrong; admit that he has encouraged Ulster to rebel; admit that he has made civil war more likely. What the country has to consider is whether or not it will now vote for a a French town. Home Rule policy of which civil war is a probable

from the Duke of Devonshire's speech last night in Glasgow. The Duke is no new convert. He is no alarmist. Nobody ever accused him of rashness, as Lord Salisbury is sometimes accused. His voice has been heard before on this question, and ever in the same sense. He handles the subject, as he does other subjects, with a feeling of responsibility. Probably no statesman in either party has greater weight on all hands. Says the Duke, the possibility of resistance which will require the use of force is now admitted. It is for the constituencies to decide whether they will support a party whose policy threatens to provoke the rebellion of the most orderly, law-abiding prosperous, peaceful, intelligent and loyal inhab-

itants of Ireland. The Duke of Argyle lends the support of his name and character and long service in the Liberal cause to Lord Salisbury's Ulster declaration. He even further than Lord Salisbury. Prime Minister said that Ulster, if put under the beel of the Roman Catholic majority, might redet. The Duke of Argyle boldly asserts that reelstance would be right. "We have no right to expect the allegiance of the minority in Ireland if we cast away their liberties." Such is the language of one of the ablest, most high-minded

Lord Roselery, who spoke in Birmingham or Thursday, appears to be still under the impression that Lord Salisbury's Ulster speech may be made to damage him with the country. He proposed Edinburgh to "rub it in"-not a very happy phrase; and he put singular constructions upon the Prime Minister's words. Now, taking a hint from his chief's wary handling of the matter in the House of Conmons, he is more cautious. He

marking that Lord Salisbury's speech is dis- had offered his resignation to the King, creditable to him as a man. Lord Rosebery's who had refused to accept it. The inference from speech as a whole is permented with the doctrine of this and from the proposed vote on account is entire submission to a raw democracy without that Signor Giolitti means to go to the country constitutional or other checks, a doctrine con- at once. demned in America and ominous of evil to this

If you search Mr. Gladstone's speech for light on his dark scheme of Home Rule, you may find one feeble glimmer. He speaks of "a Parliament in Dublin subject to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament." That might seem to array him against the present Irish demand that the Dublin Parliament shall be independent; but it does not. It is not a plain assertion of Mr. Gladstone's own view or purpose! but an indirect It is moreover contradicted, though also by the same process of allusion, by a later hat an early Dissolution has been resolved on, ferred to as independent. Probably no safe init is not from such slight references as these, and light on the main question, what sort of Home as if it were an echo of private communications. Rule Mr. Gladstone will propose and what will be dissolution would occur, but only when some Rule bill. Supposing that dissolution occurs at the end of June or the beginning of July, the four answered that he agreed that a statement Irish Local Government bill will of course be like Mr. Gladstone's, was conciliatory, and again | The bill is the same bill as when introduced ambilike Mr. Gladstone, he committed himself to noth- roars of organized derision. Mr. Chamberlain's Dilke's letter, which may or may not turn out Both have points to gain. Mr. Gladstone claborate defence of it, and Mr. Gladstone's important. He was appealed to by a strong list of

Mr. Balfour closed the debate in a speech very different in tone from the too jounty one with courts guilty of gross immorality." which he began it early in the session. He does not than leave them over to be dealt with by an admit, and this is an answer to most of what autumn session of the new Parliament. If the was alleged on the other side, that this bill by Radicals will make an agreement and keep it. Mr. itself is a Tory substitute for Home Rule. It is one incident in a great policy which, taken toplace of separation-a policy of order, of presper- no title to interfere." Why should the Forest of ging at his opponents. He believes that he is ity, of land reform, of wise relief, of firm gov- Dean be the only constituency in the Kingdom going to win, and is eager to facilitate the appeal ernment, of ecutent even, so far as Irish discontent is agrarian and not political. The best fere? There has hardly been a bye-election for proof that Irishmen do not really think a measure | years with which he has not "interfered" by writof local government witi, sateguards against local ing of the Irish Local Government bill is displeas- disorder an insult is that thirty of them were absent when the vote was taken

taken this week in Parliament. The House renormal majority of the Government. It is a jected the motion for the disestablishment of the Scottish Church by fifty-six majority, and passed overruling modesty in the Dilke case? by 247 majority the second reading of Mr. Stans- Charles supposed to have acquired a hold on the feld's Registration bill. the House. The laugh is not now on their side. postpones the inevitable, though it does not up leader? There is no sign that, except with the It is a majority which makes a deep impression pear that the anti-Church party gains much Socialists, and except in the Forest of Dean-a ground in Scotland itself. The second was not constituency exceptional in its illiterate ignorance a party vote, and will not come to much just yet. | -Mr. Gladstone's former colleague has regained Some of the provisions of Mr. Starsfeld's bill are his position. English opinion against him is as just and necessary, but the proposal to allow immovable as ever. Mr Gladstone, however, has Were the election to occur to electors to vote on three months' residence and aldone one thing; he has made it difficult for Sir morrow, the Government would go to the country lowing residence in different districts to count is Charles to persevere in the use of his leader's with all the prestige of a great victory in the a proposal to facilitate fraud which Tammany or name. He can harely in the future represent Mr.

> Salisbury's Hastings speech on Free Trade. The acter. He has not as yet taken a single step most important declaration against it comes from toward clearing his churacter. It was destroyed declares that to attack free trade is to imperil can it be restored the prosperity of England; that the prosperity of the whole Kingdom is a greater question than the secession of a part of it; and that the Birmingham school would sooner submit to disunion than to Protection. This somewhat intemperate declaration stands alone. The election issues mainly. Lord Salisbury's plea for fiscal retaliation seems likely, nevertheless, to win him There is said to be a great body of votes. polities, but who would for business reasons welcome some form of Protection. They hall Lord Salisbury's speech as the dawn of a new prosperity for them, and will vote for its author.

> are commenting on the new war measurer at repeat that accusation." Paris and Berlin. The French Minister of War others will be fresh in your recollection, if you folhas submitted two bills to the Cabinet for lowed last week's wrangle in Dublin over the strengthening and increasing the military forces party organ, when Mr. Healy called Mr. Grey an of France. Bills with a similar object are shortly to be laid before the Reichstag. People who Morley has not yet found time to fulfill his promplay with panies cry out that this means war. There is no reason to suppose it means anything of the kind, nor is there anything like a panic or anxiety in either country, or anywhere in Europe Both Germany and France are bent, as they be long been, on making their armies as efficient as possible. Each must keep abreast of the other, and if possible a little ahead. Stronger battalions on one side are met by stronger battahons on the There is absolutely nothing in the relations between the two lowers to suggest that either meditates immediate war. Lord Salisbury's assurance the other day that everything wa mist on the Continent was emphatic and still

over President Carnot's coming visit to Nancy. That is not the strong point of these papers. They choose to regard this visit as an affront or menace to Germany, because Nancy is near the frontier | English. and there is to be a military review; and fanation speeches may be expected. The French press replies, with point and good sense, that nobody in France makes a fuss when Germany celebrates her triumphs at Sedan, which is also near the frontier, or when the German Emperor visits Alsace-Lorraine. The Germans seem to have taken of students; but students are students the world over President Carnot will go to Nancy regardless of all this. His visit is a visit of peace. The military review will be limited to the garrison of Nancy. The Prime Minister and other Ministers will go with him; and Naney, after all, is still

The Italian Prime Minister made his first state ment to the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday. Two days' debate followed, ending with a majority of nine for the Ministry That is not a living majority. It was obtained on an order of the day by which the Chamber reserved its judgment on the proposals of the Ministry till they had been introduced. They had nevertheless, been explained by Signor Giolitti in a long speech, and no Ministry of strength would have accepted a vote of confidence in such terms. The Chamber showed itself hostile in temper, and no clear majority was to be had on any terms, on a final vote, for there were thirty eight abstentions. The Prime Minister made a good impression personally, but the Chamber dreads a dissolution, and seems disposed to upse the Ministry before business can be put in a shape which would make a dissolution possible. Passions run high. The debate came to an inaudible end amid a tumult of yells and general disorder. The policy of the Ministry, whose lease of life seems so short, is not of the first importance Signor Giolitti's declarations touching foreign afence to the discussion of the Triple Alliance caradded nothing to the existing stock of good feel- for that. The elevation of Prince George to the possible they had something to do with the ex- Lords, where his father sometimes votes on non-

turns politics into personalities, however, re- The Prime Minister announced that he THETORNADO'S AWFUL WORK

The revolt of the Welsh Noncomformists against Mr. Gladstone was carried on to the bitter end; and the end is not yet. Three Welsh Members of Parliament, Mr. Evans, Mr. Phillips and Mr. Lloyd-George, persisted in obstructing the clergy Discipline bill before the Standing Committee In vain did Mr. Gladstone attend the Committee after day; for hours in vain did be appeal support to the Government; in vain did he exert of the House that the bill should be reported the city with a rotary motion, appearing to nouncing that they would resume their tacties force, suddenly lifted, sucking everything, into its in the House itself. I suppose the truth is that grasp, Mr. Gladstone knows that if he really attempted to enforce obedience, or to restrain the excesses of his more radical supporters, the insubordination which is new fitful would become open

elaborate and very powerful criticism of it, leave ladies belonging to the Woman's Liberal Federation to protest against the use of his name in be particular candidate. He drove Mr. Parnell from public life; denied to the representatives of Ireland the right to choose their own leader; denied the STRAND, Miss; crushed and burned to death. right of Ireland to be governed by Mr. Parnell, or | WEAVER, James, occupa to enjoy Home Rule under his guidance-all Little has been heard this week of Lord to re-enter public life till he had cleared his char-Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham organ. That paper by a judicial verdict; only by a judicial verdict

Mr. Morley at Huddersfield was remarkable for two things. He offered to lay 100 to 1 that is challenged by a "Times" correspondent to find used by Mr. Healy to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Healy said in "The National Press": "Thief is an unmiss began immediately the work or rescue. Some of the ass, and Mr. Dillon told Mr. Healy he lied. Mr.

on Monday, the opening night of M. Coquelin's season, stirs but a mild enthusiasm in the British breast. The play is thought to be confused, the of the members was expected in preact when the story slight, the interest dispersed. One of its tornado struck the Robinson block. Refere any of them could rise from their knees the walls of the advert sement is so good. M. Coquelin, always building gave way. How any of them escaped have a favorite in London, is almost at it a marvel.

The scene at the temporary hospital was one such the scene at the temporary hospital was one such that the scene at the sce Laberseiere, a part which gives scope to his talent for the diversified delivery of long speeches and for much eise. It was for him that this play, really a melodrama intended for some less classic theatre in Paris, was ransferred to the Francais. Leave out M. Cequelin and nobody in London would go to see it. His manager is of the opinion that one good actor is enough, and the remainder of the east is not much better than if the company were

what are called birt'day honors, is that of Sir Evelyn Paring, on whom, so rives the official style, the Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a peerage of the United Kingdom Perhaps no man's services have been greater, Sir Evelyn Baring has been for nine years the ruler of Egypt. He has had under him two Khefives and several Ministers. The Egypt of to-day is of his creating. It might be hard to say whether his services to England or the benefits he has conferred on Egypt and on the people of Egypt. are the greater. A dignity which Lord Chatham accepted is still thought in this country a suitable reward for statesmanship. It is also thought suitable for Sir Heary Selwin-Ibletson, Sir Julian Pauncefote's G. C. B. is for recognition of his diplomatic work at Wash ington; not, I imagine of the Behring Sea part of it exclusively, or mainly, as is here said. The Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada becomes Sir John Abbott, K. C. M. G., an honor which he has to share with Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario. The Permanent Clerk, the true governing class of this country, is exalted in the persons of Mr. Courtenay Boyle, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Godfrey Lashington, of the Home Office; both receive the coveted K. C. hence forward Sir Courtenay and Sir Gotfrey to the end of time. The whole list fills nearly two columns, the Queen celebrating her birthday by a somewhat laying distribution of rewards, which somewhat lavish distribution of rewards, which if they become common become cheap. The most notable of the unofficial names is that of Mr. George Findlay, General Manager of the London and Northwestern Railway, the greatest railway corporation in England. magnate, chairman of another line, once said fairs were general and brief. He made no refer- that he regarded Mr. Findlay as the ablest railway manager in the world, and no road equal to ried on in the German press. The German papers the Northwestern. His reward is to be knighted have shown no particular consideration either and to become Sir George Findlay. He will, I for Italy or for the new Ministry. They have imagine, manage his road neither better nor worse ing between the two countries, nor to the security Peerage as Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and of their own. It was not to be expected that the Baron Killarney offers, from one point of view, a Italian Ministry would take notice of these Ger- compliment to each chief section of the United man polemics. Silence is the best notice, and it is Kingdom. It gives him a seat in the House of treme reserve shown by Signor Giolitti in his political questions, and it elicits from a loyal statement on foreign affairs. His financial proposals seemed almost equally vague; they have since been reduced to precision by a proposal to ter of routine. Prince George has always been

MORE THAN A SCORE OF PEOPLE KILLET AT WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

TAKING RODIES FROM THE RUINS-MERRY MAKERS CRUSHED BY FALLING WALLS-SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF A TERRIBLE

and havor to property wrought by last night's tornado In the darkness of night and the conn incident to such a catastrophe, it was not posible to realize the calamity. that the loss of life is appailing, and the ruin to

The storm came from the Southwest and approach scended apon the centre of the city with appalling and as suddenly dropping it. Trees torn from their roots, houses turned ar and, stoves actually lifted until they landed on the upper floors of the ruins. Freight cars which stood on track of the Rock Island road were picked up and carried a distance of 200 feet. In one instance rse was actually taken from the ground and carried to the top of a two story building. A little child was taken out of its cradle, carried a distance of two clocks and deposited upon the ground, without being be \$500,000, as almost all of the large stocks of goods. In the city were destroyed by the cloudburst which

ouraging, and while there is no detailed news from the country in the immediate vicinity of the city, the ndications are that the damage is terrible. It is safe o say that 150 buildings are complete wrecks, while are not yet known, but the following list is as as

CAMPBELL, Frok D., narried

HASTIE, James, unmarried; killed in a barber's chair in the Phillips House, while being shaved. JONES, Ida, a waltress.

Those thought to be fatally wounded are Charle Adamson, unmarried; the wife of Captain Maham Murphy, skull fractured; Charles Stoner, conductor; Maggie King, daughter of the Inte I. N. King, Edward Foresthe, printer, bones fractured and internal injuries; Sylva Forsythe, printer, shall fract ured; Walter Forsythe, printer, internally injured ex Sheriff Thrall's child, Internal injuries; Mrs. Robert Millard, internal injuries; James Miller, Republican candidate for Attorney-General, leg and arm broken

Twelve bodies have already been taken out of the rules. It is believed that the list of the dead will number between twenty and thirty, and the injured

The most distressing scene was that at the Phillips surst. The dancers had little opportunity to escape the walls about and over them, there arose a great wall of despair from the imprisoned and bricks and timbers. As fast as the bodies were taken out they were surrounded by a crowd of anxious

in a hall near the Robinson block. The falling walls of this building crushed the hall, and it is known been cleared away it will be found that many more perished. It was past the found that man, adjourn, but the storm kept the meeting in, of the members was encound in

as is rarely witnessed except apon a baittefield. The floor was saturated with blood from the wounds of the many persons who were taken there as seen as they could be extricated from the wrecked buildings. There was butle effort at order. Every one was too excited for that. The injured were carried in and placed in the first vacant place that could be found upon the floor. Then the rescuers hurrled away to renew their effor-in behalf of those still in the rains. All the plays enough to attend to all the calls upon them. In no ase would they afford more than temporary relief. equirements of the case. In some instances limit mon on the fields of buttle thirty years ago. wounds and lacerations were left to be attended to by lieving the more seriously hurt.

The grouns and cries that went up from the building were pitiful. An attempt was made to keep the hall clear of all except the rescuers, surgions, their assist ants and messengers. This notice to the agony, for in a short time after the catastrophe occurred the in a short time after the catastrophe occurred the streets were crowded with people searching for friends and relatives. Every one wanted to go into the hospital, and with difficulty they were prevented from cowding in upon the surgeons and sufferers.

Every available man in the city was engaged in the work of resone, conducted under the leadership of

George Whitler, president of the Conneil.

The Lutheran Church was turned completely over the courthouse demolished. Presbyterian Church reduced to splinters and of the Specknott Block, on the principal street of the town, composed of half a dozen brick buildings, there is nothing but a pile of brick, mortar and glass. The standard block, six brick buildings, were completely wrecked. In this block "The Weilington Daily Mail" and "The Summer utterly destroyed, as were "The Monitor Press" and "The Voice," in the Specknott Block, foundry and stove works were also le Hotel a complete rain. Great damage was done to the Rock Island lamber yard. The schoolhouse is a

There is only one telegraph wire between here and the East, and it is difficult matter to get a message

The Santa Fe ian a special train from Wichita bringing a corps of fifteen doctors,

The storm came in a manner that no two can ag i describing. Some say it came in the shape of twister," while others say it did not have the ch in describing. Some say it did not have the characteristic funner shape of a tornado, while still others say that it simply descended in the shape of a storn cloud. The appearance of ridings this morning, however, leaves no doubt but that it was a "twister" and a genuine "twister" at that, for trees have been form their roots and houses were turned right-about face. The Lutineran Church, a massive frame building, one of the most substantal of its kind in the city was taken up, turned completely over, and now stands with the floor upward, as solid, apparently, a lif it had been built in that way. It is not a small building, either, for it had a seating capacity of 700 people. The old continues a solid two-story stone structure, was completely demolished and reduced to gravel and splinters, with the exception of one little trame office, that a pair of donlers could drug from its foundations, and that was soil standing intact by the side of the rains of the old.

The Santa Fe's special train which left Wichtia to take physicians to attend the jajured at Wellington has been sent through to Harper and Argonia with all the physicians that can be spared from Wellington.

HE FOUND THE GAS LEAK EASILY.

PANIO IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE CAUSED BY THE

Gas from a leaky pipe filled the cellar of the sixstary temement-house No. 84 Essex st. last evening, and Harris Endner, who is part owner of the house, vent down into the cellar with a light to search for There was an explosion which shook the house. Budner's whiskers were burned off, and his ace and hands were scorched severely. He managed man, a tailor, who lived on the top floor, was standing on the grating in front of the house. Flames shot up through the grating from the cellar and burned slightly. Twenty-four families in the house fled med to cause loss of life.

ened inmates of the house rushing out of doors. ent an alarm to call the firemen, and did what they mid to assist the women and children in escaping. and a cigar store on the ground floor when the fire nen responded to the first alarm, and a second was rung. With the help of the firemen, everybody got ping place in succession, the population seemed

Three firemen of Engine Company No. 17 were overue by e-caping gas in the cellar before the fire was put out. They were dragged out. Several other diremen suffered from the effects of the gas, but they were able to keep at work. The flames were not allowed to get above the ground floor, and the damage did not exceed \$1,000.

D. D. BRINCKERHOFF MARRIES AGAIN.

THE WEALTHY CRACKER MANUFACTURER TAKES A THIRD WIFE-HIS RECENT DIVORCE.

For the third time Daniel D. Brinckerhoff, the naire cracker manufacturer, has married. eride's name was Blanche M. Rafter. He is more han fifty-five years old. His wife is about twenty ng occurred on Thursday evening in the study of the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, of the Madison Avenue House, where a ball was in progress when the storm Reformed Church, at Madison-ave, and Fifty-seventh The couple have started on a bridal tour and will from the toppling structure. As the building began live in the Yosemite apartment-house, in Park-ave.,

wife, who was the eldest daughter of William Daniel D., Theodore Thomas, Lorretta Mabel Brinckerhoff. Within a few months after her death Mr. Brinckerhoff married her sister—and repented. She was about half as old as he, and the soon quarrelled so enthusiastically that they we obliged to live apart. Mr. Brinckerhoff put detective Mrs. Brinckerhoff's track. She sued him for declate divorce and demanded \$50,000 in damages and \$100 a week allmony. Mr. Brinckerhoff brought

NO CHANGE IN THE GRANITE SIRIKE.

THE WORRMEN ACCUSE COMMISSIONER GILROY OF BAD FAITH.

There were no Important changes yesterday in the

ranite strike. It was said at the headquarters of he strikers that the Department of Public Works had broken faith with the unions. Commissioner Gilroy was especially blamed, and it was said that at the elections this year Tammany Hall would suffer in consequence of his actions. It is charged that Mr Gilroy is holding back several important contracts for raving, which should be awarded to Matthew Baird, who was found to be the lowest bidder when several bids were opened on May 17. These contracts amount

About 120 men employed in the various building trades on the Grand Central Hotel, in Broadway, struck yesterday on account of an attempt to lay al-leged non-union tiles.

GRANITE-CUTTERS MAKE A REPLY. Concord, N. H., May 28. The Granite Cutters' Na-ional Union this afternoon issued a long reply to the ecent statement of the manufacturers. It charges hat the manufacturers on two occasions where su essociation threatened a general lockout as a scheme o break the union; and alleges that undue advantage ympathetic tone adopted conceening those who started into business for themselves since the lockout began, it is asserted, is not borne out by the manufacturers' at those, as every obstacle that can be placed in their way is being thus placed so as to force them out of manufacturers'.

TO RESUME PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Bultimore, May 28 (special).-The Western Mary land Railroad Company will prevent the sale or leasif its lines by resuming payment on July 1 to the city of Baltimore upon the following obligations of the company: six months' laterest on \$43,500 first mortgage 6 per cent bonds; \$178,500 preferred sec and mortgage 6 per cent bonds; \$1,704,000 3 14 per ent, city stock; \$225,330, 6 per cent funding certifiates, and \$684,000 4 per cent city stock, making the total amount of interest \$54,825 90. Information had been given the company that if something could he paid at once, nothing more would be done about the safe or lease agreation. This led to the introduc ion of the ordinauce in the council providing for esumption if the city would agree not to consider any proposition for the purchase or lease of the during a period of five years. It is asserted that company, through the assistance of its new allies haltimore and Ohio and the Reading, will be able demonstrate in a short time its ability to take it its entire interest obligations to the city.

HENRY BEHRING BADLY HURT.

Henry Behring, twenty-seven years old, who is said be a great-grandson of Captain Behring, who dis overed Behring Sen, was injured in a runaway on the big Bridge at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. He is a greecer, at No. 404 Henry-st., Brooklyn. In com-pany with one of his clerks he drove over the bridge on his way to Washington Market. When near the Behring was thrown from the wagon and truck his head against the pavement. It was at strace his head against the pavement. It was at first thought that his skull was fractured, and that he was fatally injured. At the Chambers Street Hospital, where he was taken after the accident, it was said hast night that he was merely suffering from shock and would probably recover, as he only received severe scalp wounds.

CITHEDRAL SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

The third annual exhibition of St. Patrick's Cathe drai school was opened yesterday morning in the school hall, at No. 111 East Fiftieth-st. The exhibit neluded specimens of the work of the six primary and eight grammar grades of the school. There were examination papers in ancient and modern history, mar. The department of drawing, which is conducted by Brother Austin, made its usual creditable showing

liouse. Its stately neighbor of vestoriay, the Presbyterian Church, a substantial frame edifice, with a seating capacity of 1,000 persons, was reduced to the merost splinters. The frail parsonage beside it was comparatively unburk. The beautiful Cole & Robinson's brick block, one of the rooms of which was occupied by the Alliance Mercantile Exchange, is also a complete wreek. In the collapse this building caught fire and two inmates, Mrs. Lasher and her sister, Miss Strand, were hurned to death. The Episcopal Church is in splinters welle a small frame house near it survived the devastating wind without a scratch.

The town had a number of large grain elevators and a stockyard. It is on the Cherokes trail and adjacent to a good farming country. The business portion of the city is musually compact.

Topeka, Ken. May 28.—Meagre dispatches to the Santa Fe beadquarters here state that the tornado which wrought ench havee in Wellington list night also struck the towns of Harper and Argonia, in the vicinity of Wellington. The wires to both of these places are down and the news received by the Santa Fe cames by wire from its trainmen at other places, who passed through the towns last night.

Argonia is a town of 750 people on the Santa Fe Railrand in the western part of Summer County, which immediately adjoins Summer County, which immediately adjoins Summer County on the west. It is a thirting town of 2,300 people. No statement of the loss of life, if there was any, at either of these places has been received.

The Santa Fe's special train which left Wichits to take physicians to extend the science of the locality who participated in the was to call the science of the Rebellion. It seemed a little odd that the special train bearing the President should that the special train bearing the President should be in the charge of a Democratic Congressman. It is no secret that the opponents of President Harrison's renomination hoped and believed that there would be a chilliness about the trip at this time which might have a direct effect upon the conference of Republicans in Minneapolis ten days hence, but the journey to-day has proved a

crusher to the anti-Harrison faction. The President has won a reputation as a wayside orator. The "coldness" and "reserve"of which some people in Washington complain are certainly not reflected in the genial countenance and the hearty though dignified manner of General Harrison when he presents himself face to face before the people. Those little speeches of his delivered from car platforms somehow or another are posessed of ideas which country people fancy and treasure. Other Presidents who have gone before might have made this journey to-day in silence and in the absence of any public demonstration of favor, but even the President himself was surprised at the manifestation of personal regard on behalf of the people which he witnessed to-day.

No public man has ever made a so-called triumphal tour in this country which has been so marked by evidences of personal esteem. From town to town he journeyed, and at every stopdetermined to outdo that which had been done in the way of demonstration by the people whom he had just previously addressed. The speeches themselves reflect their own merit, but the enthusiasm with which the President was greeted at every point cannot be described without the suggestion of a suspicion of partiality or exaggeration on the part of the writer, but it is true that the enthusiasm was intense and sincere. At Harrisburg, there was a great,

ing crowd, but the police ments were such that they could not approach the special train, though many did advance within the limits of the police lines, and some of these succeeded in slinking the hand of the President. At Sunbury there was an enthusiastic gathering

of people, and another at Williamsport. The small town of Troy, Penn., turned out almost solidly its population to offer their greetings of welcome. At Havana the boys of the academy were ranged in line. At this place also were many Grand Army men, some of whom reminded the President that they had fought with him at Resica. At Watkins, at Elmira, at Penn Yau, at Canandaigua, the assemblages were immense, the enthusiasm following the appearance of Mr. Harrison was unbounded.

The special train arrived at Rochester about ? o'clock and promptly on time. The city was ha somely and elaborately decorated, and these decorations were not confined to the route of the procession from the station to the Powers Hotel, were general. The streets were thronged for wo hours by waiting crowds, and when the escort passed and the carriage containing the President came in sight, there was a shout which swelled and continued until he had disappeared within the doors of the hotel.

attend church to morning. In the evening also he will participate in divine service with the G. A. R. posts at Central Presbyterian Church.

Harrisburg, Penn.; May 28 .- The special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad bearing the President and his party to Rochester arrived at Harrisburg at 10:45 a. m., promptly on schedule time. The following persons comprise the party: The President, Secretary Noble, General Schofield. U. S. A., and his wife. Representatives Greenleaf of New-York and his wife: Curtis, of New-York : E. B. Taylor, of Obio : Blount, of Georgia, and his wife; Raines, of New-York; Henderson, of Illinois; Hooker, of Mississippi; E. P. Tibbott, the President's secretary; George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania road; Mrs. H. Tupton, Mrs. J. H. Outhwaite, Mrs. J. H. Strofford, Colonel O. H. Ernst, U. S. A.; Colonel C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., and wife; Lieutenant T. H. Bliss, U. S. A.; L. T. Luckey, of Rochester; T. W. Clement, of New-York: H. A. Dobson, of New-York; Charles A. Baker, of Rochester, and representatives of the two press associations. The train was composed of an observation car, a Pullman car and a dining car.

The President was in unusually good spirits. He and his immediate party occupied the observation car and seemed to derive keen enjoyment from the trip, which was started under the most favorable prospects as regards weather and congenial company. The train slowed up in passing through York, and the President stepped out on the rear platform. A large crowd gathered in the station cheered when they saw the President, who removed his hat and bowed his acknowledgments.

This was the only incident of the run, up to the time of reaching Harrisburg, where a similar demonstration took place, participated in, however, by more people. Engines were changed here and the President remained out on the real platform until the train left the station.

Sunbury, Penn., May 28 .- The reception given the President and his party at this city, which was reached at 12 o'clock, was most enthusiastic. Cheers greeted the President's appearance. He was presented to the crowd by W. and made a brief speech, thanking them for their demonstration. He spoke as follows: My Fellow-Citizens: It is very pleasant to re

ceive this bright morning this expression of your

good will, and I thank you for it. As we came along this morning upon the banks of this beautiful river I suggested to a gentleman who sat beside me that it seemed to be a pity that it had not been made a little narrower and a little deeper (laughter), and he replied to me with a good deal of force that the Creator did not make everything for commercial use. Some things are made for heanty; some things are made for the development in us of There is nothing so strong, nothing so beautiful as those things in nature and in human life that have to do with the heart and its aspirations. There is nothing so satisfying in American life as that great sentiment which embalms a flag in the love and affections of a people and makes them, bow in reverent submission and honor before the Con-stitution and the law which they have ordained for their own Government. (Applause.) It is most delightful as I pass through the country upon these visits to look into the faces of those kindly American citizens who have no interest in the Government except that it shall be administered for the general good and who give their hearts and are willing to give their lives for the honor of the flag and the perpetalty

Allow me to thank you again and to leave with you was dwell in this pleasant city by the banks of this besut river my most sincers personal good wishes, that in every home represented here there may be peace, purity, prosperity, and the love of God. (Ch

His remarks were well received; and at their close he was compelled to shake bands with number of people who pressed up to the plat